

By Telegraph.

Health of New York.

New York, May 27.—The city is remarkably healthy. All fears of cholera have vanished. General Robert Anderson is seriously ill.

Immense Conflagration at Oil City.

Oil City, May 27.—Half the business portion of the city is in ashes, including eight hotels, seventy-five stores, forty dwelling houses, churches, &c. Loss, \$1,000,000.

Latest from Europe.

New York, May 27.—The steamship City of Boston has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 17th instant.

Cotton weak. Sales for the two days previous to her departure, 13,000 bales. Middling uplands, 13@13 1/2. Consols, 86 1/2@87. United States 5-20's, 63 1/2@66.

The war question remains unchanged, though the chances for peace are improving.

More failures are reported. In both houses of the British Parliament, the bombardment of Valparaiso had been noticed in terms of indignation. The neutral attitude of the British Admiral was fully endorsed by the Government. The English press and people loudly denounce the action of Spain. An indignation meeting had been held at Liverpool, and strong resolutions of protest adopted, as also resolutions expressing gratitude for the action taken by Commodore Rodgers, of the United States Navy.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The House debated the great length, and nearly concluded its consideration. In discussing the question of the appointment of Special Commissioner of Revenue, Stevens moved an amendment, providing for the election of that officer by Congress, instead of being appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. He made a violent onslaught upon McCulloch, because that officer had said that he would not appoint any opponent of the President's policy. Stevens denounced McCulloch as a recreant tool of a recreant President. A sharp discussion ensued, without action on the amendment. House adjourned.

It is stated that the Senatorial caucus has failed to agree on the constitutional amendment as reported from the Committee. It is considered practically dead.

LATER.—In the House, on yesterday, the tax bill being under discussion, Mr. Stevens offered an amendment proposing to take from the Secretary of the Treasury the appointment of a special Commissioner of the Revenue, and let that officer be elected by Congress. He remarked that the amendment was offered because the Secretary had said he would appoint no man to office who did not support the President's policy. That it was time to build a wall to protect those who supported the United States—and that the Secretary was the recreant tool of a recreant President.

Stevens (Republican) defended the Secretary, whom he said was not a slave, and was not to be prevented from expressing his sentiments. He asked if the Secretary could not dare to have an opinion of his own, and whether Congress was to square its opinions at the dictation of an individual. It was just such acts as those of Mr. Stevens that were creating a very bad sentiment throughout the country.

Stevens, thus discomfited, withdrew his amendment, but gave notice that he would renew it on Monday.

Additional from Europe.

New York, May 26.—European advices of the 16th have been received by the steamers Saxonia and America.

Cholera has appeared near the depot of Bankhall in Liverpool. The number of deaths is increasing. Dr. Ross and three emigrants died on the steamship Celyvia. The European Congress is again mooted. France will join with perfect disinterestedness.

La France says many diplomatic notes have been exchanged between the Cabinets. The idea of the Congress is to be limited to the consideration of the pending question.

La Opinion says: If a formal proposal should be made for an European Congress, Italy could accept on two conditions, viz: that she may remain armed, and that the cession of Venetia be included in the programme of Congress. These conditions are essential, but war is imminent.

Military preparations continued. Darmstadt has been placed on a war footing.

The Prussian Ambassador said he would leave immediately, in consequence of the Austrians occupying the frontier.

Bohemia, Silesia and Parma have declined the settlement proposed by Austria in reference to the Duchies.

It is reported that Prussia has summoned Hanover for warlike preparations, and announced her intentions of occupying her military roads.

The latest Berlin dispatch says a treaty of alliance has been signed between Italy, Prussia and the Cantons, forming Leobach and Nuremberg, for the Bavarian army.

Garibaldi has accepted the command of the volunteers, declaring the hope to cooperate with the glorious army of Italy, and accomplishing the destinies of nations.

A Trieste telegram says the Italian squadron has taken position in the Adriatic, closing the Gulf of Trieste, and threatening Vienna, Trieste and other ports.

The garrison from Vienna departed for Bohemia.

22,000 Austrian troops have been sent North. The Austrian-Mexican Legation has been disbanded.

The Bank of England refused to make advance on Consols.

The London Shipping Gazette, of the evening of the 15th of May, announces that the Bank of England raised the rate of interest for advance on stock to twelve per cent. In consequence of the great pressure for assistance in this shape on speculative accounts on stock exchange, the demand for discount accommodation was active at the bank. The directors are striving hard not to infringe the charter by taking advantage of the power granted them by the Government.

Hallett, O'Malley & Co., bankers, and Griffith & Bunton, stock brokers, have suspended.

THE FENIANS.—From January to the time of the Eastport fiasco, \$180,000 were received by O'Mahony, of which \$50,000 were sent to Ireland; the remaining \$130,000 have been spent here.

The Detroit Post says that all that is left of the Fenian navy is "the tug of war" between the factions of that brotherhood.

It is believed that the telegraph can be constructed through Siberia with little trouble, because the Poles are already on the ground.

An Havana correspondent describes the island of Cuba as "the land of the free and the home of the slave."

The Burning of Columbia.

EDITORS CHARLESTON NEWS: An erroneous report, by a Northern reporter, of the "Sherman meeting in Columbia," has been published in the New York World, and copied into your columns. As you requested—and no one has sent you an account of the meeting—I take leave to give you a correct report.

Upon the Chairman announcing the object of the meeting, I offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., who gained for himself, by his systematic employment of the torch in the war upon the Southern people and their homes, the well-merited title of the *Great Incendiary*, has attempted to shirk the responsibility of the infamous act of burning Columbia, after being surrendered to him, and in the actual occupation of his army:

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-one citizens, who were present at the conflagration, be appointed to collect affidavits of evidence thereof; and that said affidavits be deposited among the archives of the city for future use.

Resolved, That the committee of twenty-one be authorized to prepare a carefully condensed synopsis of the evidence, and publish it to the world, certified by their names.

I stated that it would be impossible to give extensive publicity to the voluminous evidence which would be collected, but that a short synopsis would be widely copied by the press, while the affidavits would be preserved until the proper occasion occurred for using them in a legal point of view.

Colonel McMaster objected to the preamble, as prejudging in advance of the collection of evidence, and said it should be remembered that the people of the North looked upon General Sherman as a great soldier and honor to his country, who had done more than General Grant to bring the war to a close; that he was entitled to have the evidence against him adduced before condemning him.

Mr. Talley took a similar view, and so did the Hon. E. J. Arthur, who offered a substitute, simply proposing a committee to collect testimony and report to a subsequent meeting.

Other resolutions to the same effect were offered by Mr. F. G. De Fontaine.

Not convinced by the technical objections of these gentlemen of the bar, I still replied that my object was not discussion on a matter upon which all agreed; that in the preamble I had simply explained, in a few words, the object of the meeting; that, in stating propositions known and believed by all of us, I did not consider that I was denouncing Gen. Sherman; that I thought I was drawing it rather mild on the General in alluding to him so gently; that the preamble was not absolutely necessary; so, for the reason above given, I asked leave to withdraw it. Dr. W. Reynolds objected, but I insisted, and it was allowed. Mr. Arthur's resolution was then adopted, as follows:

Whereas it is highly important to the truth of history that the circumstances attending the destruction of the city of Columbia, on the 17th of February, 1865, should be fully and impartially investigated, and the evidence in relation thereto collected and perpetuated while the facts are still fresh in the memory of witnesses; be it, therefore:

Resolved, That a committee of twelve persons be appointed by the Chairman to collect the testimony in relation to the destruction of Columbia at the time aforesaid, and report the same to an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Columbia and of Richland District, to be called by the chairman of said committee when he may be prepared to make such a report.

Under the above resolution, the Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen: Chancellor J. P. Carroll, Hon. W. F. DeSaussure, Hon. E. J. Arthur, Dr. John Fisher, Dr. Wm. Reynolds, Dr. D. H. Trezevant, Dr. A. N. Talley, Prof. W. J. Rivers, Prof. John LeConte, Col. J. T. Sloan and Col. L. D. Childs.

In common with his fellow-citizens, I am unwilling that an impression should be made that "resolutions vindicating Hampton, and indirectly fastening the blame on Sherman, failed"—no such were offered. Where Gen. Hampton is so well known for his noble integrity and unsullied character, the idea is preposterous.

As I took part in the initiation of the proceedings, I am not willing that the published report should go forth without correction. I am, perhaps, entitled to a word in the premises, as I saw my residence sacked, pillaged, and deliberately set on fire by Sherman's sober soldiers, and when I remonstrated with them for burning a house filled with women and children, they shouted and jeered at me: "Qui facit per alios, facit per se." I might even be pardoned were I to denounce the barbarous and wanton destruction of my literary, scientific and historical treasures—the associations of my life—and being rudely driven into the streets, with my daughters and grand-children, to wander through Sherman's pitiless fire-steam and licensed soldiery—but I prefer to leave him to his conscience and his God.

I would, however, when Mr. Bancroft studies the truth of history in the evidence of our committee, to

perpetuate it, commend to him the following recent poetical tribute to the *Great Incendiary of the Age*:

"The sacred laurel, meed of hero-praise, Would wither, scorched upon a brow like his."

Respectfully,

R. W. GIBBES, M. D. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 21, 1866.

P. S. I trust the New York World will copy this. It has never treated the subjugated South with justice and a fair consideration.

RUNNING DOWN.—There has been, under the Republican domination, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, the most utter and complete degeneracy in the material which composes the United States Senate. Formerly that body was composed of statesmen and men of talent. It is now mainly made up of small local politicians and petty demagogues, who have slight ability and small experience. Only think of Sumner and Wilson being in the place of Webster and Calhoun, and Wade in the place of Thos. Ewing! The pigny Henderson is in the seat once honored by the giant Benton, and Gov. Morgan, of New York, essays to fill the vacancy of Silas Wright. Every change seems to be for the worse, even among the Republicans themselves. The Connecticut Legislature has lately nominated Gen. Ferry for United States Senator, in place of Mr. Foster, who is now the acting Vice-President. Foster is a man of some dignity and ability, with long experience, while Ferry has no qualifications for the post, that anybody knows. He has been in Virginia as a sort of military dictator, where his proceedings have been characterized by contemptible tyranny. This, probably, is his merit in the estimation of the radicals, and has led to his selection.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: "A prominent person, who has just returned from the South, says arrangements are now being made by prominent Democrats to secure the representation of the eleven Southern States in the next Democratic Convention. Very many of the leading politicians North and South have held a consultation and laid out the work. Fernando Wood is the chief spirit in the movement, and expects the nomination for Vice-President. General Sherman is named for President."

LOVES OF BONNETS.—A new bonnet is out—a common ite handkerchief passed over the head and tied under the throat, with a wreath of roses in the shape of a horse shoe on the top. So says Madame Demorest for May.

A dentist in Philadelphia says he has administered nitrous oxide gas to more than 30,000 persons, of from three to eighty years of age, and has never known any bad effect to follow its use. It is equal to chloroform as an anesthetic, and is believed to be safe.

According to M. Chevalier, the use of opium in England is increasing enormously. In 1845, the consumption was 38,329 pounds; in 1863, it was 144,213 pounds.

Some of the Massachusetts representatives in Congress have been dealing in confiscated property and speculating in cotton largely. So says the Boston Post.

A "philoponist" of New York enumerates among the other causes for the increase of crime, the periodical issue of gorgeous fashion plates.

The office of the sheriff of New Orleans, to which Gen. Harry T. Hays was recently elected, is said to be worth \$50,000 per annum.

It is said that the sub-agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau are considered as being worth more than the President's salary.

Dr. Barbier, a London physician, affirms that ground coffee possesses some remarkable properties as a disinfectant.

1,956,278 pounds of cheese were exported from Wellington, Ohio, in 1865. They expect to export 2,000,000 this year.

\$15,000 were realized by the Washington Artillery ball, in New Orleans, for the disabled members of the corps.

An Indian farmer last summer raised \$500 worth of tomatoes from less than one quarter of an acre of ground.

In three instances at Hartford, Connecticut, recently, the heat of the sun has set oily cotton waste on fire.

Mr. Pritchard has retired from the Agency of the Associated Press at Augusta, Ga., and Mr. P. Walsh takes his place.

Gen. Howard is reported to be considering the propriety of resigning his position as head of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Gen. Brown has ordered all freedmen's courts in Virginia to adjourn until further notice.

It is estimated that the shipwrights' strike in New York entails a loss of \$5,000,000 on that city.

Berlin is to have a new Parliament House. Its cost is estimated at \$1,125,000.

The new Masonic building at Boston, Mass., will cost about \$400,000, and will be dedicated June 24, 1867.

A counterfeit twenty-dollar note on the First National Bank of Portland is said to be in circulation.

SAXONY THE BATTLE-FIELD OF GERMANY.—The Paris Temps observes that for centuries past Saxony has been the battle-field of Germany. From the time of the Thirty Years' War to the last struggles under Napoleon I., including the Seven Years' War, that country has seen all the armies of Europe come into collision on its territory. The last visit of the Prussian soldiers to Dresden was in 1849, but on that occasion they were invited by the King of Saxony, who asked for their assistance to reconquer his capital from his revolted subjects. Dresden is almost within the grasp of Prussia, as the distance from Berlin to the Saxon capital is but 120 miles, and may be reached by railway in less than five hours. The Prussian frontier is only twenty miles from Dresden. Saxony is bordered by Prussia on the North-east and North-west, and by Austria (Bohemia) on the East and South. The Austrian frontier is at Bodenbach, forty miles from Dresden, whilst Prague, the nearest large town of Austria, is 120 miles further. The King of Saxony, if he has terminated his armaments, may have a certain number of troops at his disposal, but the fact is evident that he is not in a position to defend his capital against a surprise by Prussia before the arrival of Austrian assistance. There is also reason to suppose that in such a case Prussia would not leave to Saxony sufficient time to receive aid.

The population of Paris is quite mixed. It is estimated that there are never less than 2,000 Americans in that city, and it is the permanent home of 30,000 Swiss, 60,000 English, 15,000 Italians, 100,000 Germans, and 10,000 Poles. The Parisians are engaged in various ways in improving their means of street locomotion, and among them is a plan for running steam omnibuses. These run not on rails, but on the common macadamized highways, and it is said can make excellent time.

M. Schlessing, a German chemist, has succeeded, it is said, in discovering an arrangement by which an intense heat, sufficient to melt iron, can be obtained from ordinary gas. The principle of his contrivance is the complete combustion of proportionate amounts of gas and air within a confined space. A copper tube, carefully pierced, is the chief instrument in securing these results. M. Schlessing was able to melt a piece of iron, weighing 400 grammes, in twenty minutes.

The Washington city papers speak in high commendation of a Miss Minnie Keam, as a "talented young artist of Cincinnati." They say: "She is a clerk in the Post Office Department. She has for two years past been a pupil in the studio of Clark Mills, where she spends several hours daily, after leaving her desk in the department, at which she works from 8 o'clock a. m. till 3 p. m. Her 'Indian Girl,' and some of her busts, have been highly commended, and art critics say she is making remarkable progress in the profession."

The colored levee laborers at Memphis struck for higher wages yesterday, and attempted to parade the streets. The Freedmen's Bureau authorities, fearing another riot, caused the arrest of the strikers, and conveyed them to the front.

The great Washington door, for the new Capitol at Washington, is being finished at the Ames Works in Chicopee, Mass., where two whole years have been spent upon it.

The State Department has received information that Brazil has decided to open coastwise trade to ships of all nations.

In transplanting cabbages at the North, if the earth is dry a small ball of moist earth is squeezed on the roots of each plant.

Messrs. O'Connor and Shea, counsel for Mr. Davis, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 27th.

There are at present only 486 soldiers in Georgia, and good order prevails throughout the State.

The army rolls show that Tennessee furnished 20,123 negro troops to the Federal service during the war.

A new \$10,000,000 telegraph enterprise is forming in New York—10,000 miles of wires to go everywhere.

A legal wag calls his marriage certificate, strange to say, "a writ of attain'd her."

THE undersigned hereby gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$160.25 from the Rev. Wm. Martin, being the proceeds of the late concert in aid of the burial Washington Street Church.

May 29 R. D. SENN, Treasurer.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Live Oak, Richland District, May 15, 1866, Mrs. HOBART D. HANAN, aged twenty-two years and four months.

"There is hushed on earth A voice of gladness—there is veiled a face Whose parting leaves a dark and silent place."

By the once joyful hearth: A smile bath passed which filled the home with light— A soul whose beauty made that smile so bright.

"But glory from the dust, And peace to him, the merciful, for those On whose bright memory love may still repose."

With an immortal trust! Praise for the dead who leave us, when they part, Such hope as she hath left—the pure in heart."

The Grant House at Franklin, Pa., was burned on the 19th, at a loss of \$60,000. One woman is known to have lost her life, and it is feared two other have beside.

A writ of habeas corpus has been granted, in Toronto, C. W., in the case of Fenian prisoners, and made returnable next week.

The exports of gold to Europe, from New York, May 26, were \$6,000,000.

Columbia Wholesale Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. L. SOLOMON.	
APPLES—Per bushel	\$3 00
BAGGING—Gunny, per yard	35
Dundee	25
BALE ROPE—Manilla, per lb.	30
N. Y. or West'n, prib.	25
BACON—Hams, per lb.	25 3/4
Sides	22 1/2
Shoulders	20
BUTTER—Northern, per lb.	75
Country	50
BRICKS—Per 1,000	7 00
COTTON YARN—Per bunch	2 50
COTTON—Ordinary, per lb.	26
Middling	34
CANDLES—Sperm, per lb.	30
Adamantine	30
Tallow	25
COFFEE—Rio, per lb.	35
Laguayra	45
Java	50
CHEESE—English Dairy, per lb.	35
Skimmed	25
CORN—Per bushel	1 65
FLOUR—Super, per bbl.	10 00
Extra Family	13 00
HAY—Northern, per cwt.	2 50
Eastern	2 50
HIDES—Dry, per lb.	15
Green	8
LARD—Per lb.	25
LUMBER—Boards, per 100 ft.	2 50
Scantling	1 25
Shingles, per 1,000	1 25
LIME—Per bbl.	62 1/2
MOLASSES—New Orleans	1 25
Sugar House	1 25
NAILS—Per lb.	10
ONIONS—Per bushel	1 00
OIL—Kerosene, per gallon	1 00
Terebene	1 00
Sperm	1 00
PEAS—Per bushel	1 50
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel	2 00
Sweet	1 75
RICE—Carolina, per bushel	9 00
East India	35
SPECIE—Gold	35
Silver	30
SALT—Liverpool, per sack	3 25
Table	4 00
Virginia or Coast	18
SOAP—Per bar	22
SUGAR—Crushed, per lb.	22
Powdered	22
Brown	15 3/4
SPRITS—Cognac, per gallon	9 00
Cognac Brandy	3 00
Domestic	3 00
Holland Gin	8 00
American	4 00
Jamaica Rum	6 00
N. E.	3 50
Bourbon Whiskey	3 00
Monongahela	5 00
Rectified	3 00
STARCH—Per lb.	20
TEA—Green, per lb.	1 50
Black	1 50
TOBACCO—Chewing, per lb.	30 1 1/2
Smoking	50 4 75
VINEGAR—Wine, per gallon	75
Cider	75
French	1 50
WINE—Champagne, per basket	35 00
Port, per gallon	4 50
Sherry	5 00
Madeira	5 00
DOMESTIC MARKET.	
MEATS—Pork, per lb.	20
Beef	15 3/4
Mutton	12 1/2
POULTRY—Turkeys, per pair	4 00
Ducks	1 00
Chickens	1 00
Geese	1 25

TO RENT.

A STORE 50x20, on Washington street, not far from Main street, with Counters, Shelves, &c., complete. Will be rented on favorable terms. Apply at this office.

MAY 29 BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!! CHOICE COUNTRY BUTTER, at 40 cents per pound.

Choice GOSHEN BUTTER, at 60 cents per pound. Just received, and for sale by MAY 29 J. & T. K. AGNEW.

JOHNNY REB. MINSTRELS

Will make their first appearance THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING.

AT GIBBES' HALL.

Performances commence at 8 o'clock. For particulars, see small bills.

Admittance \$1; children under 1 half price.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

As the season is advancing, the subscriber has decided to sell off the remainder of his stock of BLACK SILK and BERBER COVERINGS at ORIGINAL NEW YORK COST. The ladies will please take notice, and give him a call, as he will insure them bargains.

C. F. JACKSON.

May 29

White Lead, Linseed Oil, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

2,000 LBS. WHITE LEAD—25, 50 and 100 lb. kegs.

2 bbls. LINSEED OIL.

1 " VENETIAN RED.

62 boxes French WINDOW GLASS—all sizes. Just received and for sale by MAY 29 T. J. GIBSON.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE Last and Final Notice!

MY BOOKS are now open for receiving TAXES. All who have made their returns can now pay up; and those who have neglected to make their returns, will save the Collector the unpleasant duty of double-taxing them and placing executions in the hands of the Sheriff, by coming up promptly and making their returns and pay up, as all good citizens have and are doing.

A word to the Freedmen: You have, I fear, been told you were not to be taxed. Take my advice, as an old man, and obey the laws of the State that give you support and protection. We all belong to the State, and are bound to obey her laws. Pay your taxes like men, without grumbling.

THOS. H. WADE, T. C. R. D., S. C.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

MOBILE, May 25.—Sales to-day, 300 bales. Market firm, with a fair demand. Middling, 36c. Receipts for the week, 2,598 bales. Stock on hand, 42,407 bales.

The commercial and financial panic which has arisen in England and France was foreseen and foretold by calm observers many weeks ago. An article in the London Times sounded the alarm of a coming crash last winter, and gave striking reasons for its views. Among these was the fact that British capital had been scattered over the earth, and employed everywhere, in all manner of schemes and speculations, and that credits had been extended to an undue amount to all foreign governments, &c., in the purchase of their bonds and other securities. The expansion of the credit system was so very great that it must meet with a re-action. Now that the re-action has commenced, it is the opinion of men well acquainted with the state of things in England, that it will go very far, and produce a revulsion of unexpected severity. How it will affect the interests of this country is a matter of inquiry. Our exports of cotton—our imports abroad, instead of gold, to pay for our imports. The exports of cotton—last September—have also aided us to pay for imports. The price of cotton has declined, and may fall still further, and our old crops are nearly exhausted, while the new one is of poor promise. Of breadstuffs, we have nothing to send out. We are compelled to draw upon European granaries for our bread, as we were in 1837. At least, we are importing cargoes of wheat and flour, because they are sold here at a profit. The prospect of our wheat crop for this season is not good. This is the general tenor of advices from the West.

Thus it will be seen that we are drawn to our five-twentieths and other securities as our chief means of paying for our imports. We have \$40,000,000 in amount of these bonds now abroad. It is very possible that many will be returned on account of the pressure for gold which European wars produce. Wars are not carried on in Europe with paper money. The experiment would not succeed long; and the hard-money antagonist would deal the hardest blows. The present panic may subside, if the war clouds now so imminent shall pass over. But if war occurs, everything that will bring gold in the country will be sent over. The American securities will come back, at least to a large amount, and a vast quantity of goods and merchandise will come, and be sold at, perhaps, half their cost. No tariff that is likely to be adopted would keep out these goods. The domestic manufactures could not compete with panic sacrifices and forced sales. The abundance of paper money, rendering gold useless, except for foreign exchange and duties, and interest on some portions of the debt, will cause the purchase and consumption of vast quantities of foreign goods at reduced prices. Of course, under all these conditions, gold will run to a high rate in our money market. It is now advancing, with some fluctuations, and it is known that large amounts are to be shipped this week. Finally, if importations are to continue at the present rate—and they will probably be increased in amount—gold will become so scarce, for the purposes for which it will be needed, that it will advance to a high rate of premium.

[National Intelligence.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—Cotton unchanged. 2,300 bales were sold, at 36@37 cents. Sterling, 56. Gold, 44.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON, MAY 28.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.